

# THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WEEKLY.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.  
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

VOL. X.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

NO. 16.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:  
A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE,  
Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS,  
North Side Washington, near Meridian St.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION  
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday and Tri-  
Weekly during the session of the Legislature, at  
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, invariably in Advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION  
Is published every Thursday, and is furnished to sub-  
scribers at the following very low rates:

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All papers will be stopped at the end of the term  
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those with whom we have unsettled business accounts.  
Drop Letters, addressed to this office, will not be  
taken out unless the postage is paid.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for when  
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No Anonymous Communication will receive attention  
at this office.

Advertisements must be handed in by 10 o'clock, A.  
M., on Tuesday and Friday, to insure insertion in the  
semi-weekly.

This paper offers inducements to Advertisers equal  
to any other establishment in the State.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We will advertise at the following rates in our respec-  
tive weeklies:

Patent Medicines, ..... \$150.00 per column.  
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quent insertion.

AUSTIN H. BROWN,  
JNO. D. DEFREES.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

## The Public Printing.

The Auditor of Public Accounts, who has pur-  
chased, with money, the office of Printer to the  
State, copies the letter of the publisher of this paper,  
addressed to the members of the Constitutional Con-  
vention, declaring himself as a candidate for Printer  
to that body, and then proceeds, we cannot say, in a  
lawyer-like manner, to argue the question, by copy-  
ing a section from the Revised Statutes providing  
for the election of a public printer, having just about  
as much to do with a Printer to the Convention as  
the election of a constable in Liberia.

He then commences his article by saying, that  
Mr. Chapman gave the bond required for the State  
printing and for "the faithful performance of all the  
duties required of him by law." Now, the law goes  
on to designate the character of the printing, such  
as printing ordered by the Executive and Legisla-  
tive Departments of the State; but does not say that  
he shall execute all printing which is to be paid for  
with the public money. Hundreds of dollars have  
been paid for printing to offices in different parts of  
the State, since the law alluded to, was enacted, and  
it was never even dreamed, that all printing, of  
whatever character, should be executed at one office,  
until it was supposed that one man could concentrate  
in his individual character all the emoluments of  
office in the State.

Now, the Doctor is a great metaphysician, and he  
goes on to argue, that because the Legislature passed  
a law, providing for the meeting of the Convention  
and the number of Delegates, every thing done  
by the Convention is the act of the Legislature—  
that if the Convention orders printing, it is ordered  
by the Legislature, and not by that body. The Leg-  
islature, he thinks, puts the Delegates to the Con-  
vention under a kind of mesmeric influence, and com-  
mands that body to do its will, and is responsible for  
its acts.

The law of last winter provides, that the Con-  
vention shall organize, by "electing a President and all  
other officers necessary," and if the principles of  
mesmerism are not brought to bear, we cannot see,  
for the life of us, how the learned Doctor's argu-  
ments will operate. Under this principle, however,  
he says, "the Convention has no more right to elect  
another State Printer than the State Bank has." No  
one ever contended that the Convention could  
elect a State Printer; but a Printer to the Con-  
vention and a State Printer are two distinct offices.

The law compels the Public Printer to perform certain  
work under his bond, but nowhere compels him to  
do the printing of a body entirely unknown to the  
law at the time it was enacted.

Our County Boards are organized under a law of  
the Legislature—they even legislate, by enacting  
laws; but no one ever dreamed, that the printing  
they order, should be performed by the State Printer  
at Indianapolis.

There was an implied understanding, at least,  
when Mr. Chapman was elected Public Printer, that  
all the work was to have been performed at Indian-  
apolis. Here he fitted up an office, erected the nec-  
essary buildings, &c. Now, the Legislature might  
have directed the Convention to meet at Michigan  
City, and might have provided, that the printing for  
the Convention should amount to only fifteen hundred  
dollars! Every one acquainted with printing can  
here see, at a glance, that there would be great in-  
justice in compelling Mr. Chapman to do this printing  
at Michigan City, and any one will see, that no  
Court of Justice would compel him to do it under his  
contract and the law.

He cites the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of  
State, &c., as officers parallel with Printer. Accord-  
ing to this reasoning the Secretary of State should  
be the Secretary of the Convention. If our Consti-  
tutional Convention is to perform its duties under  
mesmeric influence, and the Legislature, that merely  
provided for the time of meeting is responsible as  
the worker of the wires—if the Delegates are mere  
puppets in its hands, we can see no reason why it  
should not, with the aid of the Auditor, have made a  
Constitution at once, had it adopted and printed, and,  
if necessary, merely ratified by the Delegates.

would have saved a great deal of time and expense,  
and the Auditor might, under that arrangement,  
have been the Printer.

He concludes by saying, that "the stationery for  
this purpose (the printing for the Convention) has  
been delivered to the State Printer, (or rather to the  
Auditor of State,) and he will hold himself in readi-  
ness for the prompt, accurate, and workman-like ex-  
ecution of the public printing."

Here is an implied threat, which we think will  
have little influence upon the Convention, or we are  
greatly disappointed in that body. I, big man  
me, the Auditor of State, have in my possession the  
paper ordered to execute the public printing, and if  
you don't let me do it you shan't have any printing  
done at all. If you don't knuckle to me I'll not  
audit the bills for even your own wages. I'll starve  
you out. This government belongs to me. I'm Au-  
ditor of State, Public Printer, Mesmeriser, Doctor  
and editor. You shall do my bidding.

He also, in conclusion, threatens with Chap-  
man. Yes, the identical crowing Chapman, who  
was elected to the Convention, by the good people of  
Marion, he thinks, for the special purpose of attend-  
ing to the wants and wishes of this great monopoly-  
lizer. Now, it happens, that Mr. Chapman, in his  
sale to the Auditor, was not fool enough to guarantee  
that the Auditor should have the printing for the  
Convention. He was too smart for that. We think  
he was elected to aid in altering and amending our  
State Constitution. We voted for him for that pur-  
pose, and do not think he will lend himself to build  
up the Auditor of State in his contemplated monopoly.

We have no doubt, however, had Mr. Chapman  
continued at the head of the Sentinel, the Democratic  
majority would have, at once, recognized him as  
the Printer, by a resolution; but not under his con-  
tract. He would not, like the Auditor, have at-  
tempted to bully the Convention into the printing.  
He would not have said I've got the paper and I  
won't give it up. He would have said, gentlemen,  
there is a Democratic majority in the Convention. I  
have labored for the party. I am prepared to do the  
printing. I will be thankful if you will give me the  
job, and his claims would have been paramount to  
all others.

The publisher, before becoming a candidate, con-  
sulted some of the most eminent lawyers of the  
State, who examined the law, and who are clearly  
of opinion, that the Auditor must come before the  
Convention as a candidate, and that he cannot, by  
threats, force himself upon that body as its Printer.

The following article from the "Locomotive"  
of this city we think covers the whole ground:

## THE CONVENTION PRINTING.

"Nearly every subject connected with the Consti-  
tutional Convention has been discussed by the papers  
throughout the State, except the printing, and as this  
is of such importance to them as any other, we would  
like to see it agitated. The great question before the  
Convention will be—

Is the State Printer, by virtue of his office, printer to  
the Convention?  
We are satisfied he is not, and will give some of the  
reasons that bring us to this conclusion. When the law  
was framed under which the State Printer is elected, the  
Convention printing was not thought of—the printer was  
elected to print the laws, the reports of the Executive,  
&c. The contingency of printing for the Convention—a  
body called together by the people, entirely independent  
of the Legislature—could not be incorporated in the  
law, when there was but a bare possibility of that body  
convening when the law was framed. And besides, the  
Legislature had neither the right nor the power to elect  
officers for a body higher than themselves, and over  
which they have no control. If they had the right to  
elect one officer, they had equal right to elect others—  
they might just as well elect the Lieutenant Governor  
to preside over the Convention, the Secretary of the  
Senate to record the proceedings, and the door-keeper  
to take charge of the house, as to elect the printer to  
do the printing. This was fully understood by the Sen-  
ate last winter, for a resolution was introduced into  
that body declaring the State Printer to be printer for  
the Convention—this was immediately voted down. Now  
the introduction of this resolution shows conclusively,  
that the friends of the State Printer, that introduced it,  
did not consider him Printer to the Convention by virtue  
of his election, else the resolution would not have been  
introduced; and it further shows the views the Senate  
took on the subject—they had no power to elect an officer  
for a body higher than themselves.

In the States of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and  
Kentucky, although each of them had a State Printer,  
elected by the Legislature, at the time the body con-  
vened, the Constitution of each State provided, that their  
own printing officer, their secretary and door-keeper—  
will not be the sufficient precedent for the Convention  
in this State to do the same? We consider that each of  
these bodies are entirely independent of the other, cer-  
tainly so far as the election of the respective officers is  
concerned, and that the Convention must elect their own  
printer."

## Wabash and Erie Canal.

We understand that the Trustees have let the re-  
maining portion of the canal, next to Evansville, to an  
enterprising company, binding them under heavy  
penalties to complete the work in two years. In two  
years from this time this great work will be fully  
completed and will be the longest Canal in the Uni-  
ted States, and we have no doubt through as fer-  
tile a country as the world can produce, of equal  
extent. Indiana is bound to be the most densely  
populated State in the Union. Railroads will diverge  
from and across this canal in a dozen places in less  
than five years.

JACOB P. CHAPMAN, Esq., of this city,  
amongst others, was to have addressed a Democratic  
meeting on Thursday evening last, in Cincinnati,  
called to sustain the ticket just formed by the De-  
mocracy of Hamilton county. So says the Enquirer.

We have made one convert, if he'd only  
stick; but, as old father Havens says, we must make  
a full allowance for shrinking in our proselyte. De-  
frees has come out for the Mexican boundary bill and  
seems now to think that the Wilmot proviso would  
have been a useless appendage to the territorial bill  
for New Mexico, embodied in the same act as it passed  
Congress, because, says he, slavery does not now  
exist in that territory. He was ignorant of that fact  
when he was urging the Wilmot proviso so strenu-  
ously last winter to keep out slavery. We are sorry  
he has got on our platform, and our only consolation  
is, that he will be off next week.

Defrees says, he would rather see Mr. Clay  
President than any man living. He didn't think so  
at the Philadelphia "Slaughter-house" Convention.  
He was for—who was he for? He changed his mind  
twice before he got to the city and how many times  
afterwards nobody knows. He didn't vote for  
McLean, that's certain.

## The New Paper at Indianapolis.

We continue our extracts from the Indiana press  
in order to show, whether indeed the new paper will  
"politically sustain the principles, organization and  
usages of the Democratic party, endeavoring by all  
honorable means to promote its HARMONY, UN-  
ION AND SUCCESS." Read the following from the  
Bluffton, Wells county, Banner.

## NEW PAPER.

We see by our exchanges that Messrs. Ellis & Sparr,  
are about to issue at Indianapolis a new Democratic pa-  
per, under the title of the "Indiana Statesman." With  
Doctor Ellis, as an Editor, we are acquainted, and sat-  
isfied he will make a good paper; yet we confess we are  
not clear as to the propriety of starting another Demo-  
cratic paper at the seat of our State Government, at this  
time.

If a sufficient patronage can be given to the State  
Sentinel, and also to the Statesman, why then, "person-  
ally we have no objection, but on the contrary would be  
glad to see it." But if the Statesman is designed to drive  
the Sentinel from the field, we think the movement  
impolitic. The Messrs. Brown certainly publish the  
very best political paper in the State, and therefore they  
should be encouraged.

Wherever Democratic papers can live, we glory in  
seeing them spring into existence, and if the Democracy  
of Indiana will give a hearty support to each, we shall be  
satisfied. We shall wait to see the result.

P. S. Since we wrote the above we have received a  
copy of the paper from "O. P. Q." which we think will  
be put in another column. We think "O. P. Q." has  
been put rather too much point on his brush; but as we  
do not hold ourselves responsible for any sentiment ad-  
vanced by our correspondent we publish his article un-  
der the name.

## A NEW PAPER AT THE CAPITOL.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I see by a prospectus that is go-  
ing the rounds of the press of this State, that we are  
about to have a new paper started at our State Capital,  
to be styled the "Indiana Statesman." Messrs. Ellis &  
Sparr, Editors and publishers. For what purpose this  
paper is started I am at present unable to say, but I  
have always supposed that one paper received no more  
support than was necessary for its sustenance. We have  
however, our forebodings about this matter, and we feel  
it our duty as an humble member of the Democratic party  
of this State, to warn our brethren to be on the alert,  
—to look out for fanatics! The good book tells us,  
that a "house divided against itself cannot stand;"  
how necessary is it for us, then, to guard against every  
thing that will create divisions. Indiana is radically a  
Democratic State, and to maintain that position, we  
must be harmonious—let principles, and not men, be our  
guide. We had expected better of Dr. Ellis, after re-  
ceiving a State office, at the hands of the people's Rep-  
resentatives, than to see him thus dividing the party,  
and thus leading to the ruin of the party.

For we can look upon it in no other light,  
than as a State office to break down that party who  
confided in him.

Can the Democratic party expect to gain anything  
by sustaining these men? Dr. Ellis, until within the last  
few months has been the "official" editor of a paper in  
Elkhart county, and in what condition has he left the  
Democratic party there? The party has been rent asunder,  
and the whigs, profiting by their dissensions, have carried  
all the offices. Mr. Sparr has heretofore been connected  
with disorganizers, and is consequently entitled to no sup-  
port from the hands of the Democratic party. We hope,  
therefore, no true friend of the dominant party in this  
State will follow the lead of these men for the pres-  
ent. The "Indiana State Sentinel" has been a faithful  
servant, and a fair exponent of the principles of the  
Democratic party, and so long as they continue to ex-  
press the views of that party, we see no benefit likely  
to arise from the starting another paper. We know of  
no one paper in the State, that objects to the course of  
the "Sentinel," and that is the "Goshen Democrat," edited  
by a brother of Dr. Ellis, which has gone over, soul,  
body, and breeches to the abolition party,—"consequ-  
ently is no longer worthy of confidence. We say be-  
ware of disorganizers."

The Indiana Palladium, published at Vevey, and  
one of the oldest and best established Democratic pa-  
pers in that part of the State, after copying the ar-  
ticle from the "Jacksonian" inserted in our paper  
before the last, says:

We cannot but admire the spirit and candor of the  
above article. The establishment of another demo-  
cratic paper at Indianapolis, whether it be designed or not,  
must have a tendency to divide the party. Experience  
has shown that two democratic papers at the Capital of  
a State, have always been attended with evil conse-  
quences. Such has been the case in New York, Ohio, and  
Wisconsin, and such, we fear, will be the result in In-  
diana.

Mr. Brown having in good faith purchased the State  
Sentinel, and taken an obligation from the Messrs. Chap-  
man not to publish anything against their views, we  
think it extremely liberal and unfair in Mr. Sparr,  
his partner, to do that which they were pledged and  
bound not to do themselves. Such conduct can only  
have the effect to exasperate the friends of Mr. Brown,  
and will, in all probability, if persisted in, have the effect  
to divide and distract the party. An attempt was made  
once before to supplant the Sentinel by another paper,  
but it was discontinued before any bad results were fully  
developed.

We trust every effort will be made to sustain the State  
Sentinel. It is a national democratic paper, and has so  
far done good service to the cause. Under these cir-  
cumstances, we think the democratic press and party  
should withhold any support from the disorganizing  
enterprise. Messrs. Ellis & Sparr have purchased  
the contract for the State printing. Mr. Ellis is the Au-  
ditor of State, a lucrative office, and with the two, we  
think, he should be satisfied.

The Indiana Journal of yesterday says, that  
"Mr. Seward has ever been the firm and steadfast  
friend of Henry Clay!" That will be news to the  
Senators in Congress, who have found him all winter  
in direct opposition to Mr. Clay's measures of con-  
ciliation; found him the head and front of the Gal-  
phin cabinet in its destructive policy, which Mr.  
Clay attacked under gloves in his place in the Sen-  
ate. It will be news to Mr. Fillmore, who found  
Seward at the Philadelphia "slaughter-house" Con-  
vention working the wires for Taylor with all his  
might. It will be news to Thurlow Weed, Seward's  
right hand man in New York, who, in support-  
ing the non-action policy of the Galphin Cabinet, in-  
timidated, in almost direct terms, that this was the  
only way to get another Whig President, and that Tay-  
lor was the only man to be thought of by the whig  
party. Defrees talk of Clay for President!—the man  
who went to the Philadelphia Convention pledged  
for John McLean and then didn't vote for him. A  
regard for whig principles forbid even the nomina-  
tion of General Taylor in his judgment! We must  
laugh at him.

Letters received in Boston by the Liberator,  
announce the death of Rev. Dr. Judson, on the  
12th April last, aged 60 years. He was buried at  
sea, latitude 13 north, longitude 93 east. He had  
been a missionary for 38 years.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The Register, at  
South Bend, Ind., says the county Commissioners have  
agreed to subscribe \$40,000 to the stock of the rail-  
road there.

The bill granting a five year's pension to the  
widow of Lieut. P. L. Browning, who was drowned  
at Trinity Bay, has passed the Senate.

The editor of the Journal, this week, says he  
is opposed to Mr. Seward's "higher law" doctrine.  
Next week he will be for it.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 6, 1850.

The House of Representatives has done one good  
day's work. The bill establishing the Territory of  
New Mexico and prescribing the boundaries of  
Texas has just passed by 10 majority. California,  
with her rich treasures and golden sands, will to-  
morrow be a member of the Union. This result has  
been achieved over the heads of the most despicable  
faction which ever disgraced the country. Men  
who, in the madness of the hour, would have driven  
the car of State into the yawning gulf of destruc-  
tion. But the moderate conservative and patriotic  
men have triumphed. It is a triumph of no political  
party; and here let me pause to bear evidence to the  
noble and patriotic stand taken by President Fill-  
more and his Cabinet. Their conduct forms a bril-  
liant contrast with the Galphin concern, which, un-  
der the providence of God, is no more. It was from  
the beginning a fearful struggle against the most un-  
holy and unnatural combination ever formed. No-  
thing less than a band of disunionists, all riding  
in the same omnibus, and all driving to the same des-  
tination. Here were your Wilnots, Kings, Gid-  
dingtons, Crowells, Rootes, Chases and Hales, who  
would dissolve this Union if the Wilmot proviso was  
not adopted, acting in concert with Burt, Davis,  
Miss, Hunter, Mason, Inge, Wallace, and a host of  
others, who would dissolve this Union if the proviso  
was adopted. The last plank of the Disunionist has  
sunk, and their only hope is now, that as madness  
rules the hour in Georgia, the Disunion party will  
make some demonstration there. Speaker Cobb  
bore himself well in the conflict. He stood up for  
the measures and the country against the most terri-  
ble pressure upon him. On day before yesterday the  
bill was defeated. Yesterday it was reconsidered,  
amended, and again defeated. To-day it was recon-  
sidered again and passed by ten majority. On yes-  
terday there was a vote on the proviso. It was of-  
fered by Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, coupled with an  
alteration in the boundary, which, so far as the  
boundary was concerned, was much more accepta-  
ble to the North. It may therefore be regarded as  
a fair test of the strength of that fire-brand in the  
House, and on a fair vote it was voted down by 41  
majority. Of the Indiana delegation, Messrs. Rob-  
inson, Julian, Harlan, Fitch and McDonald voted for  
it, and Messrs. Albertson, Dunham, Brown, Gor-  
man and McGaughey against it. Robinson, Mc-  
Donald and Fitch voting as they had pledged them-  
selves to vote during their canvass. On the passage  
of the bill they all voted for it except Julian, Har-  
lan and McGaughey. On the final vote the scene  
was a most exciting one. Mr. Morris, (free soil) of  
Ohio, demanded that the lobbies be cleared, and  
when the result was announced, there was a slight  
cheering in the galleries, which was soon suppressed  
by the firmness of the Speaker. Mr. Ashe, of North  
Carolina, moved that the galleries be cleared; but  
at the suggestion of some friends withdrew it. I saw  
upon the floor of the House, Senators Clay, Cass,  
Dickinson, Bright, Foote, Whitcomb, Badger, and  
other friends of the Union, who seemed delighted at  
the glorious consummation of their labors. Cass  
said it was the happiest hour of his life; he witness-  
ed his so much reviled doctrine of non-intervention  
being sustained by whigs and democrats. Foote  
was in ecstasies. I went round and took Mr. Clay  
by the hand, and as tears stood in his eyes he said  
the country was safe. Poor Chase, of Ohio, who  
has been chasing a phantom all his life, looked as if  
the death of the Proviso, was the death of his last  
friend. The free-soilers have raised the cry of re-  
peal. They say they will agitate and agitate, until  
the law is repealed, and their beloved proviso adopt-  
ed. If they do, I trust whigs and democrats will  
set their faces against them. They will make in-  
flammatory speeches; but let not the people be agitated.  
"They can call spirits from the vasty deep, but  
will they come?" And if they do—

"Infected be the air whereon they ride,  
And damned all those that trust them."

The telegraph will long since have announced the  
result. I shall not therefore deem it necessary to  
give the particulars. The Rubicon is passed. The  
country is safe. Let all rejoice. XAVIER.

## Freedom of the Press.

In our paper of to-day will be found a speech de-  
livered by Honorable Graham N. Fitch, the able and  
accomplished representative, in Congress, from the  
ninth district. That our readers may fully under-  
stand the true import of Mr. Fitch's remarks we will  
briefly state the occasion which called forth his de-  
fence of Mr. Ritchie. Some months ago, on motion  
of the far famed Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, a  
committee was organized to enquire what officehold-  
ers in Washington wrote for the newspapers, made  
speeches or contributed money to an electioneering  
fund, to defeat the election of Gen. Taylor. After ex-  
amining a number of witnesses and eliciting little or  
nothing of importance, C. P. Sengstack, late Ward-  
en of the Penitentiary, and Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Ed-  
itor of the Union, were called before them; Mr.  
Sengstack refused to testify as to the contributions  
and electioneering of Democratic office holders, un-  
less he was permitted to tell the whole story and ex-  
pose the conduct of Whigs, in the same particular.  
This the whig majority of the committee refused,  
and Mr. Sengstack refused to testify. Of Mr.  
Ritchie they enquired who were the authors of cer-  
tain anonymous communications published in the  
Union, during the canvass of 1848. These questions  
Mr. R. very properly refused to answer, stating,  
at the same time, that he was responsible for what ap-  
peared in his paper.

A report was made and a resolution introduced,  
requiring the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest these gen-  
tlemen and bring them to the bar to answer for a  
contempt of the authority of the House. A Mr. Ev-  
ans of Maryland sought this occasion to vent his  
wrath on the Editor of the Union, who he denounced  
as a "hoary headed slanderer." Dr. Fitch being a  
member of the committee, replied in a speech high-  
ly creditable to himself, and the district he rep-  
resents. After his remarks and speeches from  
Messrs. Stanley and Schenck, whig members of the  
committee, the whigs got tired of the chase, and  
thinking it somewhat dangerous to make a martyr of  
Father Ritchie, laid the whole subject on the table,  
which, we presume, is the last we shall ever hear of  
this celebrated political inquisition.

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Madison Papers.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 8 P. M.  
The telegraphic correspondent of the Evening Bal-  
letin, at Washington, says:

"Information has been received here by telegraph  
from Charleston, S. C., stating that the people in that  
city are furious at the passage of the New Mexico ter-  
ritorial bill. Upon the receipt of the news of its pas-  
sage a public demonstration was got up and the flag of  
the Union was trampled under foot! Meetings have been  
called in a number of districts of South Carolina to take  
action upon the present state of affairs."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 8 P. M.  
SENATE.—Mr. Douglas presented the credentials of  
Mr. Gwin, Senator elect from California.

Mr. Barnwell presented the credentials of Mr. Fre-  
mont. While he had entertained serious constitutional  
objections to the admission of California, to Mr. Fre-  
mont personally he had no objections whatever.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., not believing that the constitu-  
tional requirements in relation to the election of Sen-  
ators have been complied with, moved to refer to the  
reference of his credentials to the committee on the ju-  
diiciary.

Mr. Clay said that prior to yesterday California was  
not a State of our Union. Immediately after the Presi-  
dential signature to the bill for the admission of Cal-  
ifornia, she was a State in the Union and entitled to  
all the rights and privileges of any other State in the  
Union. Among those privileges was that of being rep-  
resented in the Senate and House of Representatives.  
He then could see no reason to reject the regular  
credentials with which she furnished her Senators.

Mr. Davis denied that California had been a State of  
our Union.

After further debate the motion to refer was rejected.  
Messrs. Gwin and Fremont were then sworn in and  
took their seats.

Lots were then drawn for terms, when Fremont drew  
first class and Gwin third class.

Mr. Fremont then gave notice of the introduction of a  
dozen or more bills for public benefit in California.

Mr. Chase gave notice of the introduction of a bill  
to prohibit slavery in the territories.

The house land bill was then taken up.  
After debate the bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Clay the Senate took up the bill to  
abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment to the bill provid-  
ing for abolishing slavery in the District.

The Secretary of the Interior shall audit and pay to  
all persons holding slaves for the same at the time this  
act goes into effect, and that two hundred thousand  
dollars be hereby appropriated to carry it into execution,  
the funds to come out of any money in the treasury not  
otherwise appropriated.

The second section provides for an election in the  
towns to ascertain whether the bill is approved by the  
people.

All persons permanently residing in the District to  
vote at said election, and should a majority decide against  
the bill, it shall be void.

The amendment gave rise to a debate, pending which  
the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd rose to a question of privilege.  
The Representatives from California, Wright and Gil-  
bert, were in attendance and wished to be sworn in.

Mr. Yonable raised a question as to the right of these  
gentlemen to take their seats. The main objection was  
the constitution of the United States, which provides  
that the times, places, and manner of holding elections  
for members of the House shall be prescribed by the Leg-  
islature of the State, &c. He argued against the ad-  
mission of the Representatives, on the ground that their  
election took place before that fundamental law was  
adopted, and before the people elected members of the  
Legislature.

He concluded by moving that their credentials be re-  
ferred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Robinson moved to amend by substituting that the  
Representatives be admitted and sworn in.

Mr. Toombs sustained Mr. Yonable.  
After further debate, and without taking action on  
either motion or amendment, the House adjourned.

## Arrival of the Steamship Asia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 8 P. M.

The Asia reached her wharf about 11 o'clock. She  
sailed from Halifax on Monday at noon.

Louis Philippe died on the 26 ult at Claremont. He  
had been made aware of his approaching dissolution early  
on the preceding day in the presence of the Queen and  
prepared for the final arrangements which he had to  
make. After conversation with the Queen, he dictated  
his last remarks to his chaplain, a canon of the diocese of  
Orleans. He then caused to be summoned his children,  
and grand-children who were at Claremont, and in the  
presence of the Queen and royal family, discharged every  
duty of religion with the most perfect Christian  
resignation. Afterward, about 7 o'clock, P. M., the  
fever came on, which continued during the night with  
much violence. He expired at 8 o'clock on Monday  
morning, in presence of the Queen and following mem-  
bers of his family: the Duke of Orleans, Duke of  
Cant de Paris, Duke de Chartres, Duke and Duchess  
de Nemours, Prince and Princess de Joinville, Duke and  
Duchess of Orlans, Duchess Augusta of Saxo-Coburg,  
and the attendants of the royal household.

The Peace Congress is in session at Frankfort on the  
Main.

Cowpat, the Indian chief, was present and made a  
speech. Elihu Burritt and Emile Girardin are there,  
and also the bloody Haynan, who, Colburn says, is his  
convert to peace principles.

At Rome, the conspirators against the Pope have re-  
newed the practice of throwing fiery balls, filled with  
explosive substances, into his Holiness' carriage, and  
several persons have been accused.

SR. LOUIS, Sept. 11, 8 P. M.  
The steamer Peter Miller, from the Pacific, yes-  
terday, and it is reported that six lives were lost.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11